

OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We have received from Frankfort the painful intelli-

Crittenden is dead. He died this morning at three o'clock. The news will thrill the heart of the nation with grief. It will add a fresh sorrow to the grief that overhangs our stricken country. It will weep may.

The death of Mr. Crittenden at a time when this time is a national calamity, to Mr. Crittenden to say that Mr. Crittenden is the good angel of our country, the loftiest integrity, a patriotic fidelity and of unequalled statesman of the most extensive experience and of unfailing courage whose golden eloquence defined spirit of a just and benevolent, and the sole survivor of the master-spirits of the last generation, whose intellects and whose

reflected upon us the glory of the Revolution as the mountain splendors of the dying day, the men in the land, far above embodied the spirit and the pride. Under Providence every Englishman looks for the salvation of the more fully than any other man him impersonated the true English patriotism in this mighty

preservation of American life was indeed the glass which he did not desire to break. It did not seem to him that it was his duty to do so. The good angels have passed away, and of all other noble qualities upon the earth. Death, that conqueror, has shattered it. The Christened are dead. Yet lives—
 lives with glorious freedom, a countless life beyond life in the countrymen forevermore.

—The issue to be determined by the election in Kentucky is famous, it is in fact the most important in the history of the country. It is the condemnation of the misdeeds and faithless but fleeing administration to constitute the issue. No misdeeds cannot be condemned in terms too strong for the Union party. The Union party is as has solemnly condemned which the great conservative party has formally adopted. On this point the only difference between the Union party and the conservative party is that, while both condemn

Under the administration, the Union party those misdeeds as not only not but adapted to aid the rebellion in order to secure their financial practicable, whereas the Union party regarding them indeed as acts of treason, condemns them in order to more effectively aid the rebellion. Each party so condemns them as to be particularly true. In other words, the Union party condemns the rebellion for the purpose of its destruction, but the Union party, for the purpose of its patriotic purposes in the way of accomplishing patriotic purposes, while the secession party condemns the rebellion for the purpose of its patriotic purposes in the way of accomplishing patriotic purposes. The difference between the two parties is that the Union party is for abolitionism. It is a party; and it points directly to the Union party, which is, as we have said, the misdeeds of the administration party and the secession party. The Union party condemns the rebellion for the purpose of its patriotic purposes, and it points directly to the Union party, which is, as we have said, the misdeeds of the administration party and the secession party. Every member of the Union party is pledged strenuously to oppose them within

powerful power; and the pledged to be fully redeemed. While, however, the Union and the secession party are disputing the misdeeds of the administration, the two parties do not agree in the means of dealing with them, and the secession party cannot be justly said to be in rebellion at all. The Union party is not at all and most imperative step is to elect a conservative President, to do so, and the Union with the utmost energy to prevent a general end, and in a way that will bring the Union back to the original intention, and the secession party to correct the misdeeds of the very earliest administration. In short, the Union party is not in rebellion, and by aiding in all that will put it in the hands of the people of the country. Such is the position of the Union party. The secession party, on the contrary, holds that the first and most imperative step is to withhold support from the administration, thereby placing it in a position of rebellion; and, as this is the only way to the triumph of the rebellion, it is not room for any further delay. The secession party is in rebellion in the secession party.

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When we consider all this, we are of the party to subscribe to the motto, "out in a light so strong as to cast the shadow of doubt. There is no doubt on the subject. This all brings us to the issue of the old issue of Union or Disunion. It is the old issue, but with a distinct view of the appalling consequences which must follow the triumph of the Union party. It is the old issue, but with a new definition. The unspeakable dishonor which heretofore the traitors have seen in the distance of the triumph of the Disunion party, all in the face so close to their horrid features. Will they be less potent when it sears their eyes? Will they be more potent than when it appeared so far off? Will the men, who were of the Disunion party here when the consequences of their triumph were disclosed by the light of rationalism, voluntarily precipitate their fate when experience has shed

us as broad as day, and when
us with a hideousness more t
revolting than ever before?
the rebellion is now consumin
the funeral pile built by th
Whether or not it will exp
a phoenix-like to assail the g
renewed heart and vigor larg
the result of the approaching
lucky. The rebels themsel
shown heretofore, declare th
tion of Kentucky would coun

THE VOTE OF EX-PATRIATED
prophers have taken the oath of
the United States by thousands
from the rebel ranks in the
hundreds. These facts are
not to be taken as evidence of
unbridled loyalty, but as a
magnanimous, convinced
have resolved to make all pos-
sible by a return to their na-
tional citizenship. It is not
to be forgotten, however, that
they have no right to vote at
this week. They are not citizens
of the United States, and they
cannot regain their citizenship
until they have been sworn
of the Legislature by a general
statute. This does not seem
likely to be done for some
by many. Whoever has served
the United States, or the
States, or the so-called
government of Kentucky, in a
capacity, or has given any
aid to the rebellion, is ex-
cluded from the govern-
ment of the United States or Ken-
tucky, since the 10th of April
of 1862, and cannot exercise any right
of citizenship. If any one is
given such service his vote is
forfeited, and he is
and he required to negative
on oath, subjecting himself
to the same consequences as
in those Districts of the

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if they refuse the vote of the untitled to offer. They may be successful on the day of the poll lists will be evidence of eighteen months afterwards. The people will be able to see the aggression upon the electric light for rebels to vote in support of the whole Confession. It is not sufficient to place any one in the humblest office as a royal rebel and loyal can be a royal rebel. The people of the Union, the protection, and the ability to the party banner of the floats as proudly and protectants of Kentucky as the rest over the armies of the

200 The occasion of the in their platform that the stopping the war by will be that is to say; they are in the government to surrender. This is the sum and substance of the matter. It is not a form. It is just what they are. It is their policy. They are not the power to carry out of

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the members of the
secession party. "We
Editor of the Louisville
Democrats when the sec
tion first assumed the
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is a just one, and is none
the Editor of the Demo
the Louisville Democrat
he would not be now wh
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not acting with the mos
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most of the members of
We commend the man
worthy of the name."

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ALL—The platform of the
of Kentucky is the platform
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execute the platform to the

[From the United States Economist.]

BULKY IMPORTATIONS.

CONTINUED.

In looking back at the condition of affairs before the breaking out of the rebellion, it is surprising to find that the goods which were composed of cotton and wool were imported instead of being produced in our own country. So far as our manufacturers have attempted the production of goods of this character in competition with foreign, they have been scarcely successful. In half-wool delaines they have had to share the market with the completely driven it out of the market. This was done, too, in times of peace when gold was high, and wages low, and crochets and shawls were made in the United States. They were trifling as compared with foreign rates. The same result would, no doubt, have attended the experiment of producing other goods, and worsted goods, such as shawls, alpaca, Italian cloths, red padding, and numerous other articles of a similar character for which we have been obliged to import. Twenty years past, and now that the war has produced a considerable advance in all styles of goods in Europe, and the tariff has been large-

[For the Louisville Journal.]
THE WEEPING WILLOW.
 BY J. T. HART.
 The Willow weaves, of budding boughs,
 So soft the lights and shadowy seems,
 Each waiting for a golden gleam,
 Like lovers in their first young dream,
 Around my casement now.

It doth recall life's winged hours;
 The promise-days of childhood and
 Youth's hope, and its victorious gleam,
 The beautiful, the loved, the Dead;
 The song of birds; and flowers.

With it, the child hath deck'd its hair;
 And Beauty hath her temples bound;
 The warrior-queen, girded him round;
 The music, in its tender crowd,
 Hath worn it in despair.

The Willow, that is first to bow,
 And like first love, the tenderest love,
 Is sweetest; and addeth to the view,
 The last we have the final glow,
 And weep around our Tomb.

FLORENCE, ITALY.

The Department of Virginia, by a recent order from the Secretary of War, has been ordered to the Department of North Carolina. Major-General J. G. Foster commanding, is to be in command of the Department of North Carolina. If the government will furnish him with a respectable force, which it has thus far been unable to do, important and good results will be accomplished.

New York, July 19.

All details of operations against Charleston established. During the operations a rebel gunboat, the *Albatross*, was captured. The *Albatross* is a small vessel, built in this island, but was driven off and destroyed by our gunboats, and the troops have been reported also that a rebel gunboat, venturing too near our vessels, was captured.

Dispatch in the Baltimore American of the 17th inst. contains the following: "That our fleet is again beating the Potomac."

The City of London, from Liverpool the 18th inst. has received the following dispatch: "A powerful iron-plated ram of 1,900 tons launched from Laird's yard, ostensibly for the purpose of attacking the *Albatross*, but really, and it is to have revolving cup-

Cairo, July 20.
I learned the following:
The city, which was held by about 800 "Federal" forces composed of regulars and irregulars, Herndon on the 13th, and prisoners were taken. The gunboat De Kalb, which joined the expedition, was blown up by the British on the 15th. It was a fine ship. No lives lost.
Eight or ten large steamers are up the Nile.
The British have been removed from his side by Gen. Sherman. It is stated for the British to be ordered and prematurely attacking the city.
An attack on the 12th, but was with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.
The British are being Johnson at Jackson, supposed to have 30,000 men.
Johnson cannot escape.

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 ON TREATMENT.
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 DR. LA CROIX.
 Address, simply address
 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
 Louis, Albany, N. Y.